

## A GREAT ENCAMPMENT

Will be the G. A. R. Gathering at the National Capital.

## NEARLY A HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN

Will be in Line in the Grand Parade, Which Will Take Ten Hours to Pass a Given Point, and be a Reminder of the Grand Review in 1865--A Magnificent Electrical Illumination of the City in Which There Will be Some Startling Surprises--Arrangements for the Various Army Regiments in the White Lot.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28.—The encampment of the Grand Army will begin three weeks from to-morrow. The preparations for the reception of the vast throng of visitors are now approaching completion, and very few people outside of this city know upon what a scale these preparations are being made. One hundred thousand veterans are expected to be present during the week the encampment lasts. There has never been half this number present at any former encampment. With them will come four hundred thousand more visitors and sightseers. The problem which has confronted the various committees has been to properly provide for a half million people for a week, more than twice as many as the natural population of the city, and not only provide for them, but entertain and amuse them as well. It is believed all of this will be satisfactorily accomplished.

The funds at the disposal of the committees have not been all that could have been wished. \$150,000 represents the total, \$50,000 of which was appropriated by Congress, and \$100,000 contributed by the citizens. But with this amount a good deal has been done. Two-fifths of the whole amount has been devoted to securing quarters for the veterans who cannot afford to hire them themselves. Great barracks have been erected in several different parts of the city convenient to the different railroad stations at which the posts will arrive. These barracks are equipped with bunks, mattresses and pillows, so that all that veterans who intend to avail themselves of this kind of quarters need bring along is a blanket. On the grounds surrounding the barracks will be eating houses of all descriptions where meals and lunches may be obtained at the most moderate prices. All the eating arrangements will be in charge of an experienced caterer who is under bond to give satisfaction. Every room in every hotel and boarding-house has been engaged weeks ahead, and the committee is seeing that no extortion is practiced.

As to reunions, meetings of all kinds, camp fires and every species of entertainment, they are simply numberless. Each corps, division, brigade, regiment, and company that formed a part of any force during the war will have its separate reunion. Besides there will be reunions of separate veteran societies of various kinds, such as the Loyal Legion, Prisoners of War, war governors, &c. There will be numerous receptions by prominent officers and government officials, and camp-fires every evening. The entire city will be decorated more brilliantly than ever in its history, but Pennsylvania avenue, along the line of the great parade, from the Peace monument to Washington Circle, will receive the lion's share of attention in this respect. It will be spanned at intervals by arches and literally walled in with bunting, while at night thousands of parti-colored electric lights will illuminate it. There will be gorgeous displays of fireworks every evening from parks in different parts of the city.

The parade, which takes place on Tuesday morning, the 30th, will, of course, be the biggest attraction of the encampment. In point of numbers it will be eclipsed by but one military gathering in the history of the country, the grand review of the army here at the close of the war. Seventy-five thousand veterans are expected to be in line. Not more than 30,000 have ever marched at any other encampment. One thousand bands will furnish the music. The parade will form early on Monday, by 8:30 a. m., for although the march will be in double-column front, twenty-four to thirty men abreast, one column on each side of the broad avenue, it is expected that ten hours will be required for the parade to pass the reviewing stand, which will probably be at Lafayette Park, immediately in front of the White House.

Capt. J. M. Pipes, of Mountville, who is post commander of this department, and who is now a member of the executive committee having the great encampment in charge, wishes the Intelligencer to warn all West Virginia veterans who are thinking of attending the reunion to get here if possible before Monday of the encampment week. The terminal facilities of the railroads will be severely taxed and probably by Monday afternoon or night every road will be blocked by the rush of trains. It will be well, therefore, for intending visitors to be on the ground by Saturday evening or Sunday morning.

Chairman Thomas, of the committee which has in charge the illumination of the city during encampment week, does not wish the public to know all the schemes which he has under way for the declaration of both the visitors and the citizens, but enough is known to make sure of the fact that this illumination will be something that will arouse the enthusiasm of the multitude and call forth wonderment from everybody in the city at that time.

One of the prettiest effects will be seen in the vicinity of the executive mansion, where all the art and skill of the electrician will be called into play in producing startling effects. Electric lights will be hidden in the trees and shrubbery and made part and parcel of the fountains themselves. At night these lights will flash from their hidden places, lending a weird aspect to the grounds. The fountain will appear as a shower of different colored waters strewn with electric currents. Fantastic groupings of incandescent lamps into shapes of animals and imitations of nature itself will add to the charm of the scene, and this bit of illumination alone will well be worth coming a long distance to see, to say nothing of the thousands of other effects that are to be made part of the exhibition.

In order that this exhibition may be

seen at the best advantage a change will be made in the location of the Presidential reviewing stand. Instead of being placed directly in front of the White House, it will be shifted to the end near the treasury, and the space between it and the stand of the commander-in-chief left for the people, in which they can move about and enjoy the sights. The other illuminations can only be referred to in general terms, for much of it has been and will be kept a profound secret.

One thing can be said, and that is, that if the elements happen to be suitable there will be given an exhibition of the work of the electric light in a certain direction that will, on the first occasion at least, startle the public. Along the avenue there will be placed electric arc lights by the thousand, and the avenue and a great part of the city will be as light as day. Much of this will be added to by the individual enterprise of business men, who will have illuminations of their own. Among these may be mentioned Saks & Co., who have let a contract to a Chicago firm for the illumination of their whole establishment from the cellar to the roof the transformation of the territory about their business house into a perfect blaze of electric light.

In addition to the arc lights, the committee will have elaborate groupings formed in various parts of the city, and these designs will be unique and novel. An arrangement has been made by which the committee will receive for the \$15,000 appropriated for this work, an illumination that would, under ordinary circumstances, cost \$50,000.

The method of bringing out the Capitol building as part of the illumination is different from the popular idea of such work, but it is a difference that will be appreciated by the people when they see it. There will be no attempt to light the interior and decorate that magnificent pile with gaudy colored lights. Such a plan would be nothing short of desecration of the wonderful structure. Instead the committee will each night have dozens of powerful electric search lights stationed at proper places, throw their rays upon that magnificent building on the hill, and the darker the night the more startlingly brilliant will be the effect. Instead, then, of being shrouded in gloom as it usually is, the capitol will be seen from its eminence as a structure of marble, brought into bold relief by the powerful lights thrown upon it, and its grace of outline, its symmetry and its massiveness can be studied at night as well as during the day.

All of these plans are now being worked out, and an expert from Chicago is now in the city giving the matter his entire time and study. The success of this part of the decorations and the entertainment is an assured fact.

## THE ARRANGEMENTS

Of the Various Reunions--How They Will be Grouped.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 28.—The committee on reunions for the 26th national encampment of the G. A. R. has decided to group all the reunions together on the mall, known as the white lot, south of the White House. Around the ellipse will be stationed headquarters tents for each corps, for the navy, ex-pioneers of war and organizations. In the rear of these tents will be others for each brigade in the corps. There will be large tents for the reunions of corps. The ground will be dedicated under the name of Grand Army place on Monday, the 19th instant.

The President of the United States, the Vice President, the supreme court, cabinet officers, committees representing the senate and house of representatives, the major general commanding the army, the rear admiral of the navy will be present with the commander-in-chief of the Grand Army.

There will be a grand parade prior to the ceremonies. The regular soldiers and sailors stationed in the vicinity of Washington, the district militia and the department of the Potomac, and Sons of Veterans will appear in line.

## Fatal Panic in a Church.

FORESTVILLE, MICH., August 28.—A Roman Catholic church three miles from this place was burned to the ground and the following people were burned: Miss Tillia Gustin, fatally; William Grant, seriously; Mrs. Jane Armstrong.

The fire was discovered while services were being held and a wild panic ensued among the members of congregation. Women and children were trampled upon and many of them badly bruised. The value of the church was \$32,500.

## The President's Movements.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—President Harrison will be in this city Thursday or Friday. On one of those days he will come down from Loon Lake and be entertained at a private house. It is not said who his host will be, but it is likely that the President will spend a day at least with Whitehall Reid at his residence in Madison avenue, which will be opened for the occasion.

## Ships Collide.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALA., August 28.—The ship Alameda, bound from Philadelphia, and the schooner Maid, of Orleans, outward bound, collided this afternoon off Goat island in the bay. Captain Traenor and two men of the Orleans were knocked overboard and have not been found.

## A Stricken Mother.

LONDON, August 28.—The *New* Paris correspondent says: "A lady called at the Matre at Montmartre to register the death of her child from cholera. The persons in the office drew away in terror, when suddenly the lady fell to the floor writhing with pain."

She was at once taken to the cholera barracks where her husband had been taken on the previous day. The husband died.

"Three deaths from cholera are reported at Le Mans."

"The English liners are loading at Havre as usual."

## Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania, fair, except showers in Western Pennsylvania; warmer Monday, cooler Tuesday and Wednesday. For Ohio, fair, except showers in south portions; cooler by Tuesday; east winds.

## TEMPERATURE SATURDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m.	62	3 p. m.	83
9 a. m.	71	7 p. m.	77
12 m.	81	Weather--Cloudy.	
SUNDAY.			
7 a. m.	63	3 p. m.	82
9 a. m.	70	7 p. m.	86
12 m.	85	Weather--Fair.	

## BOTH MEN CONFIDENT.

Sullivan's Backers Don't See How He Can be Defeated.

## CORBETT HAS SOME ADVANTAGES.

Being Taller and Having a Longer Reach--His Friends Say he is a Perfect Marvel in Skill, Strength and Quickness--Conservative Sports Say that Neither Has a Mortgage Upon the Purse and Stakes--Both the Fighters in Splendid Condition, Though Sullivan Has Sore Feet.

New York, August 28.—The work of preparation has been virtually finished by Corbett and Sullivan, and now each aims and hopes to go into the ring on the night of the 7th of September in as good fettle as he is at present. Sullivan was the first to quit training. He quit hard work on Tuesday in order to give his badly blistered feet an opportunity to heal. It is a matter of fact that the bad condition of his feet has given his friends some concern, but he feels sure that they will be all right. If they are not, they are apt to trouble him a good deal if his encounter, with Corbett should be a protracted one.

The admirers of Sullivan cannot see how he can be defeated. They boldly announce in fact that he has a veritable cakewalk, and that the battle is all over but the shouting. They argue that Sullivan has trained as he never trained before. He is stronger too, than ever, and as much of a human hurricane as when he mowed down Ryan, Mitchell, Slade, Wilson and Kilrain. No living man, they declare, can stand his rushes, and the same fate awaits Corbett as befell other ambitious aspirants for championship honors.

The friends of Corbett predict a wholly different outcome of the great battle. They have no hesitation in saying that Sullivan is "up against this time for fair." The champion, they claim has never met a man of Corbett's calibre before in his life. In skill, strength and quickness he is a perfect marvel.

## IE CORBETT'S FAVOR.

In addition to these qualities of a great fighter "Pompadour Jim" has natural advantages over Sullivan in the way of height and reach. He is three inches taller and the length of his arms is extraordinary. His hitting powers are but slightly inferior to those of Sullivan and his nimbleness is sure to keep him out of harm's way. Naturally he has by far the greater endurance and ten years of youth in his favor cannot but aid him in case of a protracted struggle.

So reason the partisans of both sides. Conservative sportsmen who are familiar with the performances of the boxers are of the opinion that neither has a mortgage upon the purse and stakes. They believe that the battle will be a hard, scientific one from start to finish, and that it will last for something like an hour.

Some one recently remarked to Corbett that Prof. John Duffy, the Olympic Club's referee, did not favor in-fighting very much, and that therefore Corbett and Sullivan would most likely do most of their work at long range. "Any way will do me," said Corbett.

"Prof. Duffy bears an unblemished name, and I feel perfectly confident that he will do the fair and square thing by both of us. Some people seem to think I am afraid of close work with Sullivan. Now we will fight under fair rules, and so long as I conform to them I have the right to elect whether I will fight at long or at close range if I can, but I intend to convince Sullivan that I can take the best of care of myself at any stage of the game. I expect him to fight fairly as I shall, and I don't think either of us will give Mr. Duffy much trouble."

## EXCITEMENT GROWING.

Now that the preparatory work is all over and Sullivan and Corbett are in the pink of condition for their great prize fight, which is to take place in New Orleans September 7, the excitement will be intense until the battle takes place. Both pugilists will be in town to-morrow where they will remain until they leave on their respective trains for the battle grounds. Sullivan will show at the Clermont avenue rink in Brooklyn to-morrow night and it is thought that the building will not be able to accommodate the large throng that will crowd there to see him.

Corbett, on the other hand, will give a double-headed entertainment at the Madison Square Garden this city. The afternoon entertainment will consist chiefly of exhibiting his style of training to the public, going through the entire programme, which will doubtless prove highly interesting, as the average person has not the slightest idea of the tremendous amount of exercise he is compelled to undergo in order to reduce his flesh and harden him up for the terrible ordeal of a prize fight. In the evening the entertainment will consist chiefly of boxing, wrestling and an exhibition of hand ball playing between him and Lawler, the Irish champion. It is pretty generally believed that both these entertainments will be largely attended, especially the one given going to see Sullivan in the evening, will no doubt go to see Corbett in the afternoon in order to draw comparisons between the respective conditions of the two men.

The sporting public is somewhat anxious to know what the outcome will be of the meeting to-morrow morning between Jim Corbett and Dominick McCaffrey. The men were never friends, but since McCaffrey has been expressing his opinion about the Corbett-Sullivan fight in the daily papers, the feeling between the two pugilists has developed into a very bitter hatred.

## HOW OPINIONS DIFFER.

As an instance of how opinions differ, Sullivan a few weeks ago was regretting the fact of not having a better man to meet than Corbett, as he would be dragging his friends away down to New Orleans to see a comparatively quick and one-sided fight, as it would be over in a few punches that would scarcely pay them for a long journey. Corbett, on the other hand was delighted by the compliment Sullivan paid him in training harder for

this fight than he ever trained in his life before. Corbett feels just as confident that he is going to defeat Sullivan as Sullivan does that he will have a "soft snap" with Corbett. Jim smiled pleasantly to-day and said: "I see Sullivan is taking precautions, according to a paragraph relative to his fighting shoes."

The great thickness of the sole and the unusual height of heel of these shoes are intended to raise Sullivan from the floor and put him nearer on an equality with Corbett in height than he would otherwise be.

With another pleasant smile and wink of his eye Jim said: "It is evident that if Sullivan thinks he is to have such an easy time, his friends are not quite so sure of his soft snap and are doing everything in their power to further his chances of victory."

## THE CHOLERA'S PROGRESS

In Germany--Emperor William Studying It--Berlin in No Danger.

BERLIN, August 28.—Emperor William has had presented to him exhaustive reports on the progress of cholera and the measures taken to combat it. He devotes several hours daily to studying the epidemic. He has ordered that vigorous measures be taken to ensure the safety of the troops. The sanitary officials to-night reiterated their assertion that there is no Asiatic cholera in this city. However, a suspicious case was reported yesterday, that of a woman who had just arrived from Hamburg and who was seized with choleric symptoms.

The woman and her husband were immediately sent to the Moabit hospital where they are still detained. Frequent cases of choleric are reported. Prof. Koch declares that there is no reason for the exaggerated alarm that prevails in Berlin, as the sanitary condition of the city is incomparably better than that of Hamburg. Great surprise is expressed at the action of the Hamburg authorities in giving the cholera figures up to Thursday as 578 cases and 194 deaths, whereas the *Reichsanzeiger* gives the figures up to Friday as 1,908 cases and 358 deaths.

## GRAVE CHARGES MADE

Against the Hamburg Authorities--Some Politics In It.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—The *Post* publishes a letter from a Hamburg physician making the gravest charges of neglect against the authorities. "Not even the excreta of cholera patients," he says, "are rendered innocuous. A sailor attacked with cholera was left for two hours lying on a platoon near the Baumwall before he was removed. The cholera hospital is crowded and is in an unsanitary condition. The streets are swarming with the poorest and dirtiest people. The Elbe, with its partially dried banks, is a receptacle for much rotting refuse. It is the duty of the empire to remedy the existing evils and at once."

The *National Zeitung* also comments strongly upon the attitude of the Hamburg senate in ignoring the precautions ordered by Prussia in July and expresses the hope that the present state of affairs will lead to a bill that will enable the laborers of the imperial sanitary office to benefit the whole nation. These comments voice the popular feeling that the time has arrived to abolish the special privileges guaranteed to single states and to extend the central power of the empire.

## A TERRIBLE SITUATION.

The Cholera Epidemic Has Assumed Alarming Proportions at Hamburg.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The *Standard's* Hamburg dispatch says: "The epidemic here is assuming truly alarming proportions. All Sunday excursions and amusements have been stopped. There were 320 interments during the first half of to-day (Sunday), the average number normally being 85. The senate has demanded an extra credit of 150,000 pounds to buy medicines, etc. The disease is increasing rapidly in the suburbs, as also in the centre."

The *Standard's* Paris correspondent says that the Hamburg-American packet company has stopped his steamship service between Havre and New York.

The *Standard's* correspondent at St. Petersburg announces that the great hot wave has arrived there.

## Another Case in England.

LONDON, August 28.—The steamer Gemma arrived at Middleborough to-day from Hamburg, and as there was no sickness aboard, the crew was allowed to disembark; but subsequently one of the seamen was seized with cholera and the Gemma was placed in quarantine. The town's folk are alarmed over the appearance of the disease.

The steamer Talavera arrived at Grimsby from Hamburg to-day with two sailors suffering from cholera symptoms. They were removed to the floating hospital and the Talavera was towed to the quarantine station. The sickness aboard the Hamburg bark Helena, which arrived off Dover last night, proves to be a number of diarrhoeal cases, but the patients are recovering. The vessel was disinfected, and was not allowed to communicate with Dover.

## The Plague at Hamburg.

HAMBURG, August 28.—The official returns show that on Friday there were reported in this city 418 new cases of cholera and 153 deaths. Up to noon yesterday 123 new cases and 55 deaths were reported but the returns are not complete. Prayers were offered in all the churches to-day for a cessation of the scourge. Whole households have been sent to the cholera hospital. Relief committees have been formed and appeals for subscriptions issued the city.

## No Cholera on Board.

NEW YORK, August 28.—The steamships *Servia*, from Liverpool, *Lydian*, from London, and *Sorrento*, from Hamburg, arrived at this port to-day and were subjected to rigid inspection. No cholera nor suspicious cases were found, and after being thoroughly fumigated the vessels were permitted to dock.

## The Deaths in Havana.

HAVRE, Aug. 28.—Seventy-one new cases of cholera and twenty-five deaths from the disease were reported in this city yesterday.

## Cholera in Havana.

CITY OF MEXICO, August 28.—It is rumored in Vera Cruz that there is cholera in Havana.

## A GRAND AFFAIR.

The Union Meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers

## IN THE OPERA HOUSE YESTERDAY

Attended by a Crowd which Packs the House to the Walls.

## MANY ELOQUENT SPEECHES MADE

By Prominent Officers of the Brotherhood and Leading Citizens of Wheeling--Bishop Kaia on the Rights and Obligations of the Laboring Classes. Chief Arthur Makes a Conservative and Eloquent Speech--Representatives of the City, County and State Welcome the Distinguished Guests from Five States--Music and Oratory the Order of the Day.

The "union meeting" of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in the Wheeling Opera House yesterday afternoon was one of the most notable gatherings ever held in that house in its long history. The theater was never packed fuller of people, and few finer audiences were ever seen there. The stage was filled with officers of the organization, local and general, and leading citizens of the city. On every side every available inch of standing room was occupied.

Those who had decorated the house for the occasion had outdone every previous effort. The front of the stage was banked with palms, blooming plants and rich exotics, gay colored pampas grass relieving attractively the monotony of green.

The house was already crowded in every part when the appearance of Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood, was the signal for the exercises to begin. His familiar form was also the signal for a rousing round of applause.

With him upon the stage sat many prominent professional gentlemen of Wheeling. Among them were:

Bishop Kaia, Rev. Mr. Sullivan, Sheriff Steenrod, Prosecuting Attorney Howard, Mayor Seabright, City Solicitor Riley, Hon. J. B. Somerville, Capt. B. R. Dovenor, Hon. John O. Fendleton, Hon. G. W. Atkinson, C. B. Hart, John J. Conell, United States Marshal White, R. V. Arkie, Prof. H. Shockey, C. Zulauf, John Cummins, Frank Gruse, A. A. Franzheim, John Corcoran, Rev. Dr. Fullerton, Dr. T. O. Edwards and others. Patrick Fennell, of Oswego, N. Y., better known as "Shandy Maguire," the poet of the Brotherhood, and other visiting members also occupied seats on the platform.

There were visitors present in good numbers from the divisions at Oswego, N. Y., Toledo, O., Newark, O., Bellevue, C., Dannison, O., Pittsburgh, C., Columbus, Newark, O., Martinsburg, W. Va., Garrett, Ind., South Chicago, Cumberland, Md., Grafton, W. Va., and individuals from quite a number of other divisions. Many of these were accompanied by their wives or members of their families.

The opera house, band rendered an overture in its most pleasing style, and Rt. Rev. Bishop Kaia made a fervent and eloquent prayer, those on the stage rising during its continuance. Mr. J. W. Duffey, master of ceremonies, then introduced Mayor C. W. Seabright, who was on the programme for an address of welcome to the city. The mayor was greeted with vociferous applause, and made a speech in his happiest vein.

## THE MAYOR'S ADDRESS.

He welcomed the visitors to the city, and hoped that after spending a few days in Wheeling they would leave with pleasant memories. He paid a high tribute to the locomotive engineers of the country, spoke of their skill, their intelligence, sobriety and faithfulness to duty. He said there was no other class of men who had in so great a degree the lives of the public and their own lives in their hands. They scarcely knew when they bade their wives and little ones good bye when they might be brought home in a coffin. There was no class of people who ought to receive a warmer welcome than these locomotive engineers, and he was glad to see such a large and representative turnout of citizens as was here to-day. He said he knew nobody more capable of governing than Mr. Arthur, and he would abdicate his office of mayor, and Mr. Arthur should be mayor while the visiting engineers were in town.

The mayor was heartily applauded at intervals throughout his speech, and at several sallies there was hearty laughter. One remark he made was particularly provocative of mirth. He said that on one occasion Wheeling was visited by a party of engineers, and he gave them the keys of the city. He had never got them back. He received a letter from one of the members, who said he was under the impression that he was still in Wheeling, and was not yet done with the keys. The mayor thought, however, that the engineers could enjoy the freedom of the city without any keys.

He was followed by Mr. R. V. Arkie, who sang a tenor solo in a manner which deserved the hearty round of applause it evoked.

## WELCOMED TO OHIO COUNTY.

The mayor was followed by Sheriff Steenrod, who welcomed the visitors on behalf of Ohio county, and spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN--No speech from me is required to announce the fact that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is welcome in Ohio county.

Any gathering of workmen is welcome here, and an especial welcome is due your organization because it is recognized as one of the best disciplined, most conservative and most ably officered labor organizations in the country.

As sheriff of Ohio county I am glad to say that this is the most serious labor trouble I have ever gotten into. I am glad to be able to testify to the friendly relations existing in Ohio county while such fierce war is being waged between capital and labor elsewhere.

To the credit of our people, employers and employed, be it said, that

while those who employ labor here are careful of their own interests, and our workmen are as loyal to their unions and as determined in protecting their rights as any men can be, yet no dispute between them has gone so far as to require the interference of the sheriff.

And while the same spirit of regard to the rights of others, and the same respect for law exists there will never be such occasion.

My friend, the mayor, has been kind enough to extend to your chief the keys of the city. Now, Mr. Chairman, my experience has been that the engineers will not be satisfied with the city alone, and will want to go over the county. Hence, I extend to you all the keys of the county.

Now, Mr. Chairman, trusting the engineers will have no cause to regret their visit, and wishing you success in all your lawful undertakings, I thank you for your attention and give way to those who can entertain you.

## THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

He Cannot Be Present, but Sends an Eloquent Address of Welcome.

Governor Fleming was unable to be present, and an address prepared by him was read by Hon. J. B. Somerville. It was as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF INVITATION COMMITTEE AND MEMBERS OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS:—I regret exceedingly my inability to be present on the occasion of your meeting at Wheeling, on the 28th instant. It would give me great pleasure to be with you, and to extend, on behalf of the people of this state, and as their chief executive, a hearty and most cordial welcome to your visiting organizations.

I know little of your organization in detail, or of its special aims and purposes. But I know of the mastery skill and daring courage which support you in the perilous life of locomotive engineers, the tremendous responsibilities which attach to your occupation. I know that thousands of human lives are almost hourly in your care and that the slightest remissness in the discharge of your difficult duties may bring death and disaster upon you and upon them. I know that with your hand at the trembling throttle you direct the vast energies of that wonderful invention, unrivaled in its mechanism and almost unlimited in its powers, the locomotive engine, sending it over and under mountain, across river and ravine, into valley and plain, on its tireless missions of commercial and industrial enterprise, promoting and maintaining the business and social relations of the world. I know that you stand as a class, by universal concession, among our most honored and useful citizens, distinguished by your brain and brawn, your skill and courage; and your organization must necessarily be one of intelligent purpose and noble and useful ends. Its commendable conservatism is especially notable, and awakens general admiration and a sense of sincere appreciation in the minds of all who reflect upon the important relations you sustain through your vocation to all industrial and social affairs, public and private, individual and combined. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has earned and possesses the sympathy, confidence and well wishes of the public.

Very truly yours,

A. B. FLEMING.

## MR. HOWARD SPEAKS.

Prosecuting Attorney John A. Howard characterized the Brotherhood as one of the most ably managed labor organizations of the country. It ought not to be difficult for any speaker to find a subject to talk about before a labor organization. The speaker referred to the recent labor riots and bloodshed, and the fact that the military of four states had been called out. He who blames the labor organizations for these troubles is unjust. Frequently the manager of a corporation is the enemy of organized labor. Another enemy is the lawless element, which seeks the opportunity of strikes to commit crimes and depredations.

The cause of the recent troubles Mr. Howard attributed to the unequal distribution of wealth. It does the workman little good to read of the great increase in the wealth of the country, when he himself, with all economy, is unable to lay by a penny for a rainy day.

Labor is regarded as a commodity, bought and sold in the public market, and subject to the law of supply and demand, and the man who is paying an employe \$15 a week, claims the right to get another man, if he can, to work for \$10 a week. Until this principle is changed, the unjust distribution of wealth will continue. The law of supply and demand, as applied to labor, is unjust.

Hon. G. W. Atkinson then addressed the meeting.

## MR. ATKINSON'S SPEECH.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, said Mr. Atkinson, is among the greatest, if not the very greatest, of all the organizations of skilled mechanics in this, and, indeed, in any other country. It is great in size, great in its workings, great in its influence, great in its results. It has brought the engineers of our country together, close together. It has placed them in touch with one another. It has done more than this. It has, by the exchange of ideas, of opinions, of knowledge, obtained by practice and experience of its members in daily toil, made travel faster and safer.

There is no locomotive engineer so valuable so courageous, so reliable, so safe, as the one who, in every respect, has mastered the details of his engine and his "run." The man who has thought out and settled on a basis of common reason and common sense every piece of his machine, every curve in the track of his division, every grade, every tunnel, the exact power and the greatest possible speed of his locomotive, and adjusted all of them to the requirements of the corporation for which he toils, coupling the whole with the demands of the public and his precious cargoes of human freight, and carries on his soul the awful responsibilities of his exalted station. Such a man is worth his weight in gold to his employers, as well as to every human soul that rides behind him on his track of steel.

Mr. Atkinson characterized as most laudable the objects of the Brotherhood, which aims not only to better the financial condition of its members but also to aid them in mastering their calling so as to better protect the safety of the traveling public.

Mr. Atkinson closed as follows: "A cowardly, pigeon-livered man cannot be a locomotive engineer. He may get along after a manner in running a 'jerkwater' train on a 'jacket pocket' railroad, but he cannot run a 'cannon